

# The 20TH Annual Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition: Building a Generation of Robotists

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## ABSTRACT

The Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition (IGVC) is one of four, unmanned systems, student competitions that were founded by the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI). The IGVC is a multidisciplinary exercise in product realization that challenges college engineering student teams to integrate advanced control theory, machine vision, vehicular electronics and mobile platform fundamentals to design and build an unmanned system. Teams from around the world focus on developing a suite of dual-use technologies to equip ground vehicles of the future with intelligent driving capabilities. Over the past 20 years, the competition has challenged undergraduate, graduate and Ph.D. students with real world applications in intelligent transportation systems, the military and manufacturing automation. To date, teams from over 80 universities and colleges have participated. This paper describes some of the applications of the technologies required by this competition and discusses the educational benefits. The primary goal of the IGVC is to advance engineering education in intelligent vehicles and related technologies. The employment and professional networking opportunities created for students and industrial sponsors through a series of technical events over the four-day competition are highlighted. Finally, an assessment of the competition based on participation is presented.

**Key words:** intelligent robots, autonomous systems, ground vehicles, vehicle control, engineering education, IGVC.



Figure 1: California State University, Northridge – Red Raven 2.0 2012 Overall Winner.

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Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE <b>26 NOV 2012</b>		2. REPORT TYPE <b>Journal Article</b>		3. DATES COVERED <b>26-11-2012 to 26-11-2012</b>	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <b>The 20TH Annual Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition: Building a Generation of Robotists</b>				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) <b>Bernard Theisen; Andrew Kosinski</b>				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <b>U.S. Army TARDEC ,6501 E.11 Mile Rd,Warren,MI,48397-5000</b>				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER <b>#23499</b>	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <b>U.S. Army TARDEC, 6501 E.11 Mile Rd, Warren, MI, 48397-5000</b>				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) <b>TARDEC</b>	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) <b>#23499</b>	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <b>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited</b>					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT <b>The Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition (IGVC) is one of four, unmanned systems, student competitions that were founded by the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI). The IGVC is a multidisciplinary exercise in product realization that challenges college engineering student teams to integrate advanced control theory, machine vision, vehicular electronics and mobile platform fundamentals to design and build an unmanned system. Teams from around the world focus on developing a suite of dual-use technologies to equip ground vehicles of the future with intelligent driving capabilities. Over the past 20 years, the competition has challenged undergraduate, graduate and Ph.D. students with real world applications in intelligent transportation systems, the military and manufacturing automation. To date, teams from over 80 universities and colleges have participated. This paper describes some of the applications of the technologies required by this competition and discusses the educational benefits. The primary goal of the IGVC is to advance engineering education in intelligent vehicles and related technologies. The employment and professional networking opportunities created for students and industrial sponsors through a series of technical events over the four-day competition are highlighted. Finally, an assessment of the competition based on participation is presented.</b>					
15. SUBJECT TERMS <b>intelligent robots, autonomous systems, ground vehicles, vehicle control, engineering education, IGVC</b>					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT <b>Same as Report (SAR)</b>	18. NUMBER OF PAGES <b>15</b>	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT <b>unclassified</b>	b. ABSTRACT <b>unclassified</b>	c. THIS PAGE <b>unclassified</b>			



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition (IGVC) is one of four, unmanned systems, student competitions that were founded by the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI). The IGVC is a multidisciplinary exercise in product realization that challenges college engineering student teams to integrate advanced control theory, machine vision, vehicular electronics and mobile platform fundamentals to design and build an unmanned system. Teams from around the world focus on developing a suite of dual-use technologies to equip ground vehicles of the future with intelligent driving capabilities. Over the past 19 years, the competition has challenged undergraduate, graduate and Ph.D. students with real world applications in intelligent transportation systems, the military and manufacturing automation. To date, teams from almost 80 universities and colleges have participated. This paper describes some of the applications of the technologies required by this competition and discusses the educational benefits. The primary goal of the IGVC is to advance engineering education in intelligent vehicles and related technologies. The employment and professional networking opportunities created for students and industrial sponsors through a series of technical events over the four-day competition are highlighted. Finally, an assessment of the competition based on participation is presented.



Figure 2: Georgia Institute of Technology - Roxi, presenting during the Design Competition.

The objective of the competition is to challenge students to think creatively as a team about the evolving technologies of vehicle electronics, controls, sensors, computer science, robotics, and systems integration throughout the design, fabrication and field testing of autonomous intelligent mobile robots. The competition has been highly praised by faculty advisors as an excellent multidisciplinary design experience for student teams, and a number of engineering schools give credit in senior design courses for student participation. Intelligent vehicles have many areas of relevance for both civilian and military applications. Vehicle intelligence can be applied to civilian applications in automating future highways or enhancing the safety of individual automobiles and trucks. For the Department of Defense (DoD), intelligent vehicles have the potential to greatly increase the effectiveness of the Army's Future Force by removing Soldiers from high risk tasks, as well as a desirable high payoff potential in multiplying combat assets, thus increasing unit combat power. Technology objectives identified in both DoD and Department of Transportation (DoT) programs have been used to structure the IGVC.

Based on the IGVC technical objectives, a number of co-sponsors have joined to help, fund and promote the IGVC. Present and past co-sponsors include the AUVSI, U.S. Army Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center (TARDEC), Oakland University (OU), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Foundation, Fanuc Robotics, the Automated Highway Systems (AHS) Consortium, General Dynamics Land Systems (GDLS), the United Defense Limited Partnership (UDLP), the DoT, Ford Motor Co., General Motors (GM), Chrysler, Applied Research Associates



(ARA), Science Applications International Corp. (SAIC), Lockheed Martin (LM), QinetiQ North America, PNI Sensor Corporation, National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA), Theta Tau, Motorola, CSI Wireless, Microsoft Robotics, Raytheon, DeVivo Automated Systems Technology (AST), Dassault Systèmes (DS) SolidWorks, Northrop Grumman, Continental, Takata, Women in Defense (WID), the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC), the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), the DoD Joint Ground Robotics Enterprise (JGRE), the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), Robotic Systems Joint Project Office (RS JPO) and the Joint Center for Robotics (JCR). A common interest of all these organizations is intelligent vehicles and their supporting technologies.

The IGVC challenges the students to design, develop, build, demonstrate, report, and present integrated systems with intelligent technologies which can lane-follow, avoid obstacles, operate without human intervention on slopes, natural environments, and simulated roads, autonomously navigate with Global Positioning System (GPS) and to perform leader-follower applications. The civilian aspect of this dual use technology is underpinned by the automotive applications. The IGVC has three components: a Design Competition, the Auto-Nav Challenge and the Joint Architecture for Unmanned Systems (JUAS) Challenge. The total award money amount of all three competitions is nearly \$50,000. In the Design Competition, judges determine winners based on written and oral presentations and on examination of the vehicles. While in the Auto-Nav Challenge, the robotic vehicles negotiate an outdoor obstacle course approximately 200 meters long and navigate to a number of target destinations using GPS waypoints. The Joint Architecture for Unmanned Systems (JAUS) Challenge requires vehicles to be controlled by the IGVC Operator Control Unit (OCU) to determine compliance with the architecture and complete a timed course where the vehicle needs to reach several points.



Figure 3: Oakland University - Botzilla, on the Auto-Nav Challenge.

## 2. THE COMPETITION EVENTS

The Auto-Nav Challenge event requires a fully autonomous unmanned ground robotic vehicle to negotiate around an outdoor obstacle course under the prescribed time of five minutes while staying within the one mile-per hour (mph) minimum and ten mph maximum speed limit and avoid obstacles on the track. The course consists of an 800 foot long, ten foot wide lane with white lane markings on grass with a large field area in the center. During the start and the end of

the course the robot must navigate using its sensors to stay between the lines. While in the center of the course there are no lines and it must navigate by GPS waypoints. Obstacles cover the entire course and consist of various colors (white, orange, brown, green, black, etc.) and include five gallon pails, construction drums, cones, trash cans, pedestals and barricades that are used on roadways and highways. Natural obstacles such as trees or shrubs and manmade obstacles such as light post or street signs could also appear on the course. The obstacles will be part of complex arrangements with switchbacks and center islands. Their locations will be adjusted between runs and the direction of the course may also be changed between heats. The vehicles are judged based on their ability to perceive the course environment and avoid obstacles. A human operator cannot remotely control vehicles during competition. All computational power, sensors, and control equipment must be carried on board the vehicle to achieve autonomous driving. Judges will rank the entries that complete the course based on shortest adjusted time taken. In the event that a robot does not finish the course, the judges will rank the entry based on longest adjusted distance traveled. Adjusted time and distance are the net scores given by judges after taking penalties, incurred from obstacle collisions, pothole hits, and boundary crossings, into consideration. The vehicle that travels the farthest on the course, or completes the course in the shortest time wins; award money for this event totals \$25,000.



Figure 4: Hosei University – Active 2012, on the Auto-Nav Challenge.

The Design Competition expects all teams will design and equip their vehicles to compete in the Auto-Nav Challenge and design reports will be judged accordingly. Failure to qualify for the performance events will result in only nominal prize awards in the design competition. Although the ability of the vehicles to negotiate the competition course is the ultimate measure of product quality, officials are also interested in the design process that engineering teams follow to produce their vehicles. Design judging is performed by a panel of experienced engineering judges and is conducted separate from and without regard to vehicle performance on the test course. Judging is based on a 15 page written report, a 10 minute oral presentation and an examination of the vehicle. In the interest of engineering discipline, design reports that are received after the deadline date are penalized in the judging, as are oral presentations running longer than the specified time. The award money for this event totals \$7,500.

The JAUS Challenge verifies that teams are using a standardized message suitable for controlling all types of unmanned systems, and is the SAE-AS4 unmanned systems standard, commonly known as JAUS. Participation in the challenge is voluntary, but the challenge is standardized over all of the AUVSI student unmanned competitions. Teams that completed the challenge will send a request for identification to the Common Operating Picture (COP) once every 5 seconds. The COP will respond with the appropriate informative message and request identification in return from the



team's JAUS interface. After the identification report from the COP, the team entry will stop repeating the request. This transaction will serve as the discovery between the OCU via an RF data link and the vehicle. The vehicle that travels the farthest on the course, or completes the course in the shortest time wins; award money for this event totals \$11,250.

### 3. THE COMPETITION RULES (IN BRIEF)

Vehicles must be fully autonomous and cannot be controlled by a human operator during competition. All computational power, sensing, and control equipment must be carried on board the vehicle; except there must be both a manual and wireless remote emergency stop capability meeting strict specifications. Chassis can be built from scratch or commercially bought (all-terrain vehicle, golf cart, lawn tractor, electric wheel chair, etc.). Overall dimensions cannot exceed seven feet in length, five feet in width and six feet in height. Propulsion must be by direct mechanical contact with the ground, and power must be supplied either electrically or by combustible fuel. Vehicles must maintain a minimum of one mph and a maximum speed of ten mph for safety and must carry a 20 pound load during competition.

The Auto-Nav Challenge will be laid out on a grassy area. The course will be approximately 500 feet long by 200 feet wide and minimum of 1000 feet in length. This distance is identified so teams can set their maximum speed to complete the course pending no prior violations resulting in run termination. Track width will vary from ten to twenty feet wide with a turning radius not less than five feet. Outer boundaries will be designated by continuous or dashed white lines approximately three inches wide, painted on the grass. Track width will be approximately ten feet wide with a turning radius not less than five feet. Alternating side-to-side dashes will be 15-20 feet long, with 10-15 feet separation. A minimum speed will be required of one mph and verified in each run. Competitors should expect natural or artificial inclines with gradients not to exceed 15% and randomly placed obstacles along the course. The course will become more difficult to navigate autonomously as vehicle progresses. Obstacles on the course will consist of various colors (white, orange, brown, green, black, etc.) of construction barrels/drums that are used on roadways and highways. Natural obstacles such as trees or shrubs and manmade obstacles such as light posts or street signs could also appear on the course. The placement of the obstacles may be randomized from left, right, and center placements prior to every run. There will be a minimum of five feet clearance, minimum passage width, between the line and the obstacles; i.e., if the obstacle is in the middle of the course then on either side of the obstacle will be six feet of driving space. Or if the obstacle is closer to one side of the lane then the other side of the obstacle must have at least six feet of driving space for the vehicles.



Figure 5: Lawrence Technological University - vuLTure 2.0, on the Auto-Nav Challenge.

For each competition, points will be awarded to each team, placing first through sixth. The team with the most points at the end of the competition wins the Grand Awards which consist of three traveling trophies, the Lescoe Cup, the Lescoe Trophy and the Lescoe Award for first through third place respectively. The point breakdown structure for all four events is listed in Table 1.

Place	Auto-Nav Challenge	Design Competition	JAUS Challenge
1	48	24	24
2	40	20	20
3	32	16	16
4	24	12	12
5	16	8	8
6	8	4	4

Table 1: Grand Award point distribution.

Safety is a prime concern; vehicles that are judged to be unsafe are not allowed to compete. Therefore, participating vehicles must conform to specific safety regulations. These safety requirements include the following criteria, speed limit, E-Stop (manual and a wireless remote) and indemnification agreements. Minimum performance requirements are also required and include lane following, waypoint navigation, obstacle detection and avoidance. These safety and performance requirements will be tested during the Qualification event; all vehicles must qualify to compete in the performance events.



Figure 6: The Team Tent – teams hard at work tweaking their robots for the competition.



#### 4. TEAM TECHNOLOGIES

All of the vehicles entered into the IGVC are unique and different in design. Most of the vehicles entered in the competition can be broken down into three main subsystems, mechanical, electrical and software. Fabrication of such a vehicle requires engineering knowledge from various disciplines. The most well rounded teams will employ engineers from several different fields to handle the needs of the projects scope of work. Some teams even employ business and marketing students to help them make contact with industry and the military for both financial backing and durable goods needed for the project. Mechanical subsystem teams are typically responsible for the chassis, propulsion system and body. The chassis designs for the robots are only limited by the design team's imagination and manufacturing capability. Some teams build small inexpensive robots which are designed solely for the competition itself, entering multiple robots to increase the number of computer algorithms available to challenge the courses. Other teams build elaborate mechanical designs which are robust enough to be used for multiple robotic competitions. Regardless of which design philosophy a team uses, it is important to document the entire build process as the robot is built. Documentation can greatly improve reports required for the Design Competition.



Figure 7: Trinity College – Q, making its way down the Auto-Nav Challenge.

Before building the robot chassis a team must decide what their strategy for completing courses will be. The object of the Auto-Nav challenge is to navigate obstacles on a curved course, over ramps, and through sand. Therefore, the vehicle requires the mobility to steer around obstacles, and the power to carry a 20 pound payload over ramps. It also uses GPS waypoints to navigate the robot to get from point A to point B as quickly as possible, without going over the ten mph speed limit. For obstacle avoidance on the Auto-Nav Challenge course a team can choose from steering controls such as Ackermann, differential, articulation and omnidirectional steering. All steering strategies have been tried in past IGVC competitions with success limited only by the robustness of the chassis. A properly designed Ackermann or articulating robot can navigate obstacles as well as omnidirectional and differential steering robots. A team should choose whichever steering strategy they feel will best complement the robot's software control.



After choosing a basic steering design the team should consider how they will store and convert energy on their vehicle. Typically the robots are battery powered electric drive. However, there are examples of internal combustion engine and hydrogen powered fuel cell vehicles in the past. So long as the design of the robot is structurally sound and energy transmission complies with relevant industry standards, a team can derive their power from batteries, fuel or fuel cells. Teams should investigate the safe handling practices of each type of energy storage before choosing their power source. Also, a team should research the logistics of their energy source, to make sure it is the best source for their design. For example, gasoline has a high energy density, but converting the energy into rotational and electrical power typically requires more equipment which may mitigate weight savings. Another example, lead acid batteries have a very low energy density, but they are less expensive and easier to maintain than lithium ion batteries. Current platforms must be able to maneuver through several different types of terrain. The majority of the Auto-Nav Challenge course is freshly cut grass. There are parts of the Auto-Nav Challenge course which could consist of sand, wood or tarmac. The terrain may also be wet and muddy. Differential tracked vehicles should be designed to have enough traction to propel them forward, while having enough slippage to control the direction of the vehicle's under steer. All platforms must have enough power to carry itself and the 20 pound payload across the terrain gradients up to 15%. It is important to design the vehicle to carry extra power because a team cannot replace batteries or refuel once they start a performance event.

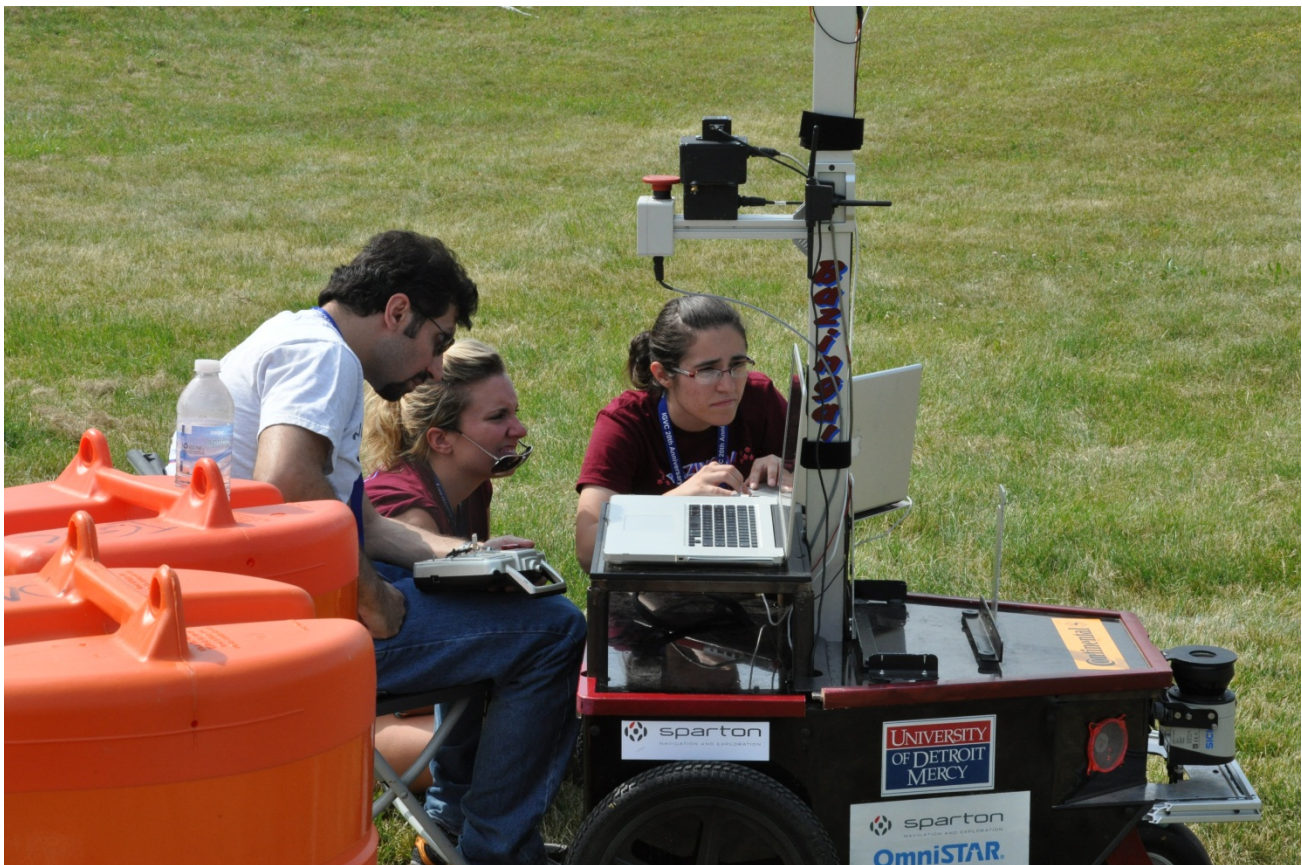


Figure 8: University of Detroit Mercy - BAZINGA!, making some adjustments on their vehicle.

Braking is sometimes mechanical, but often results simply when power to the motors is cut off, and/or the very high gear ratios are used between motors and wheels. Suspension systems vary widely from sophisticated shock absorber/spring assemblies to solid mounting. Computers and electronic components are often soft-mounted. Majority of the vehicles are electrically powered, but some have also been powered by internal combustion engines and hydraulic drive. Most vehicles have wheels, either three or four, but some have had two wheels or tracks similar to an army tank. Bodies are sometimes made of composite materials in very stylish, artistic, and creative forms, while others have no body covering at all and look like rolling laboratories.

Electrical subsystem teams are generally responsible for most of the components on the vehicle, such as batteries, computers, sensors, cameras and actuators. A typical vision system consists of a one or several color video or still cameras positioned on top of the vehicle that have to be interfaced with a computer. Frequently used sensors include SICK laser range finders, digital compasses, differential global position systems (DGPS), diffuse sensors, non-contact optical sensors and proximity sensors. Controllers are used for the motors, speed and actuators for steering and suspension. Most vehicles have several computers, though they are not always onboard, they are used for programming and vehicle diagnostics and are connected via hard wire or through a wireless local area network (LAN) connection.

Software teams are responsible for writing the software that controls all of the individual mechanical and electrical devices on the vehicle. Several different languages are used to write the code for the vehicles including C, C++, Visual Basic, LabVIEW and Java. Some teams are even making their vehicles compliant with JAUS; this is significant because JAUS is emerging as the DoD standard for all unmanned systems. The purpose of JAUS is interoperability between various unmanned systems and subsystems for both commercial and military applications. This year a number of teams have started to implement ROS (Robot Operating System) which provides open source libraries, drivers and other tools.

Most teams use a closed-loop system for controlling their vehicles. A computer and controller feed information to motor controllers, which send electrical or mechanical energy to power the motors. This moves the vehicle, which is observed by encoders that can measure either the motors movement to determine where and how far the vehicle moved, or can measure the environment to determine how far it has traveled. These encoders then send that data back to the computer which uses it, among other data in determining what to do next. A typical example of a vehicle's software system can often be broken down into main sub systems; for example main navigation algorithm, lane following algorithm, obstacle avoidance algorithm and waypoint algorithm. The main sub systems will take data from the other algorithms and use it to plan its path using 3D mapping to determine go and no go areas to choose an ideal case where there are no uncertainties, using tools such as differential equations and Extended Kalman Filter algorithms to determine the best path in light of the data and uncertainties in the situation. Many robots used both video camera, single or stereo cameras and laser range data to create these 3D maps of the area. The laser range finders are often mounted less than a foot above the ground, looking parallel to the ground.

The video cameras however, are often mounted several feet above the ground, looking downward at a 45 degree angle. This presented a problem to the teams, requiring them to determine how to integrate both sensors into the map and still utilize the sensors' capabilities. One way to do this was to convert the video data into laser range data format, and place it on the semicircle map created by the laser range finder.



Figure 9: University of Cincinnati - Bearcat Cub, on the Auto-Nav Challenge.



The laser range finder map is converted into a form of x-y coordinates, which are then used to plan the path of the vehicle, looking forward at future movements and plotting its course on this 3D map. To do this, decision-making algorithms try to find a path to the end of their sensor range. If they cannot do this, they find the best possible path at a closer range, where new sensor data may generate new paths. Otherwise, like human drivers, the vehicles will back up and try another path. Teams often incorporated a lane-continuation algorithm into their controllers, so that if a lane on either edge of the path disappeared for a distance, it would “extend” that line and maintain its course within that line as if it were still observed. Several teams are now using a systems engineering team to link all the subsystems together and make sure that all the pieces fit together. If systems are conflicting their responsibility is to determine what is causing the problem. Then they can address the problem by either eliminating unnecessary equipment or software, or they can determine a new unique solution to solve the problem. The engineering challenge is to successfully build, integrate, test, tune and control the vehicle to meet the competition challenges within the time and resource constraints.

## 5. THE 2012 COMPETITION

The 20th Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition was held on June 8-11, 2012 at Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan. This year it drew 45 teams to attempt the challenge. This year’s event was international, as teams from the US, Canada, Japan, India, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates competed. Throughout the practice and qualification weekend, additional hardware and computer realities left 18 teams qualifying for the Auto-Nav Challenge.

Place	School	Team	Distance	Time
1	California State University, Northridge	Red Raven 2.0	1210	10:00
2	United States Naval Academy	Robogoat	1001	10:00
3	Hosei	Active 2012	865	9:28
4	Embry Riddle Aeronautical University	Reagle V	765	6:56
5	Lawrence Technological University	vuLTUre 2.0		
6	Georgia Tech	Roxi	563	5:11
7	University of Cincinnati	Bearcat Cub Micro	270	1:39
8	Oakland University	Botzilla	268	3:40
9	Trinity College	Q	262	3:25
10	ETS	Minatorus	192	2:02
11	IIT Bombay	IIT Bombay	90	0:45
12	University of Detroit Mercy	BAZINGA!	83	1:06
13	Rochester Institute of Technology	AMOS III	72	2:39
14	Michigan Technological University	Bishop	70	0:35
15	Missouri S&T	JΩtron	48	0:32
16	University at Buffalo	Big Blue	43	0:30
17	Bob Jones University	Genesis	40	0:30
18	University of Wisconsin, Madison	Singularity	41	0:00

Table 2: Auto-Nav Challenge results

The Auto-Nav Challenge, a new IGVC event this year (combining old Autonomous Challenge and Navigation Challenge into a single course), requires the robots to drive a grass course, performing line-following and obstacle avoidance while driving past stationary obstacles (construction barrels, cones, etc.), following GPS waypoints and navigating through a fence opening. California State University, Northridge’s Red Raven 2.0 completed 1210 feet of the course before running out of time at 10:00 and received \$3,000 in award money. United States Naval Academy’s Robogoat completed 1001 feet in 10:00 and received \$2,000 in award money. Hosei’s Active 2012 came in third place with 865 feet in 9:28 and received \$1000 in award money. All the teams fell short of the money barrel.

The Design Competition component of the IGVC has been held for 18 of the 20 years that the competition has been in existence. Judges for this competition are chosen to reflect commercial and military applications of intelligent vehicles. Two weeks prior to the IGVC, teams send their technical papers to the judges for review. The teams were then randomly split into either Design Group A, B or C. During the competition each Design Group presented their design to a different

group of independent judging panels. Each panel selected their top two teams and those teams presented their design presentation to all of the judges to score the top six finalists to determine a winner. The presentations and technical papers are evaluated and scored on a 1200 point scale and the design finalist on a 480 point scale. Oakland University's won first place and \$3,000 in award money; Rutgers University's Navi took second place and \$500 in award money and California State University, Northridge's LINJA took third and \$400 in award money.

Design Finalist			
Place	School	Team	Score
1	Oakland University	Botzilla	401.57
2	Rutgers University	Navi	399.57
3	California State University, Northridge	LINJA	392.86
4	California State University, Northridge	Red Raven 2.0	392.29
5	Embry Riddle Aeronautical University	Reagle V	391.14
6	University of Wisconsin, Madison	Singularity	358.00
Design Group A			
Place	School	Team	Score
1	Oakland University	Botzilla	1043.33
2	University of Wisconsin, Madison	Singularity	996.67
3	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	Molle	988.67
4	University of Cincinnati	Bearcat Cub	874.00
5	Trinity College	Q	816.67
6	Bob Jones University	Genesis	787.00
7	Milwaukee School of Engineering	Roy	650.00
8	Kettering University	R. Daneel Olivaw	636.67
9	Rose-Hulman	Husky Rose/Clearpath	461.00
10	Indian Inst. Of Technology, Kharagpur	Eklavya	405.00
11	Johns Hopkins University	Johns Connors	333.33
Design Group B			
Place	School	Team	Score
1	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	Reagle V	1111.33
2	California State University, Northridge	Red Raven 2.0	1110.33
3	University of Detroit - Mercy	BAZINGA!	1045.33
4	Missouri University S&T	Jomegatron	960.00
5	Rose-Hulman	Moxom's Master	956.67
6	M.S. Ramaiah Institute of Technology	Moksha 2012	933.33
7	University of Buffalo	Big Blue	932.67
8	University of Massachusetts, Lowell	Stark	899.67
9	Michigan Technological University	Bishop	875.67
9	University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign	IGVRT	875.67
11	Delhi Technological University	Arjun	418.67
Design Group C			
Place	Place	Place	Place
1	Rutgers University	Navi	1108.00
2	California State University, Northridge	LINJA	1105.67
3	York College of Pennsylvania	YCP-30	1092.33
4	Hosei University	Active 2012	1090.67
5	Ecole de Technologie Superieure	Minautorius	1061.67
6	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	IIT Bombay	1044.00

7	U.S. Naval Academy	Robo-Goat	1041.67
8	Lawrence Technological University	vuLTUre 2	1033.67
9	Georgia Institute of Technology	Roxi	1027.00
10	University of Illinois, Chicago	Kratos	946.33
11	Rochester Institute of Technology	AMOS III	928.00
12	Stony Brook University	P15	865.00

Table 3: Design Competition results.

The JAUS Challenge is in its seventh year, which verified that teams were using a standardized message suitable for controlling all types of unmanned systems, were sent a request for identification to the COP every few seconds. The COP then responded with the appropriate informative message and request identification in return from the interface. After the identification report from the COP, the vehicles stopped repeating the request. This transaction served as the discovery between the OCU and the vehicle. Then the OCU would send the teams waypoints for the vehicles to visit in a specific order in the shortest amount of time. U of D Mercy's BAZINGA! came in first, scoring 60 points in 23.75 seconds and receiving \$4,000 in award money. Hosei University's Active 2012 came in second place, scoring 60 points in 27.65 seconds and receiving \$3,000 in award money. Third place went to Oakland University's Botzilla, scored 60 points and receiving \$2,000 in award money.

Place	School	Team	Points	Time
1	U of D Mercy	BAZINGA!	60	0:24
2	Hosei University	Active 2012	60	0:28
3	Oakland University	Botzilla	60	1:00
4	Lawrence Technological University	vuLTUre 2	50	0:00
4	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	Molle	50	0:00
4	Michigan Technological University	Bishop	50	0:00
7	California State University, Northridge	Red Raven 2.0	45	0:00
7	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	Reagle	45	0:00
9	University of Wisconsin	Singularity	35	0:00

Table 5: JAUS Challenge results.

Place	School	Team	Total
1	California State University, Northridge	Red Raven 2.0	60
2	Hosei University	Active 2012	50
3	Oakland University	Botzilla	40
3	United States Naval Academy	Robogoat	40
5	Embry Riddle Aeronautical University	Reagle V	32
6	Lawrence Technological University	vuLTUre 2	28
7	University of Detroit Mercy	BAZINGA!	24
8	Michigan Technological University	Bishop	12
9	Rutgers University	Navi	10
10	California State University, Northridge	LINJA	8
10	Georgia Tech	Roxii	8
12	Embry Riddle Aeronautical University	Molle	6
13	University of Wisconsin, Madison	Singularity	4

Table 6: Grand Award results.

The Rookie-of-the-Year Award is given out to a team from a new school competing for the first time or a school that has not participated in the last five competitions. To win the Rookie-of-the-Year Award the team must be the best of the eligible teams competing and perform to the minimum standards of the following events. In the Design Competition you must pass Qualification and in the Auto-Nav Challenge you must pass the Rookie Barrel. IIT Bombay entered the IGVC



for the first time and met all the rookie requirements resulting in their winning the Rookie-of-the-Year Award and \$1,000 in award money.



Figure 10: University of Buffalo - Big Blue, on the Practice Course.

The Grand Award this year went to California State University - Northridge's Red Raven 2.0 with a total of 60 points taking home the Lescoe Cup. Second place and the Lescoe Trophy went to Hosei University's Active 2012 with 50 points. There was a two way tie for third place and the Lescoe Award between Oakland University's Botzilla and United States Naval Academy's Robogoat both with 40 points. Table 6 has a breakdown of all the teams that scored points toward the Grand Award.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition has changed astonishingly over the past 19 years. Hundreds of students from dozens of universities in several different countries excel each year in the application of cutting-edge technologies in engineering and computer science that have direct application in transportation, military, manufacturing, agriculture, recreation, space exploration, and many other fields. They have utilized professional design procedures and performed hands-on fabrication and testing. At the same time they have learned to work in teams and to understand the full product realization process. They have been creative and have at times demonstrated system and technology brilliance. The students are ready for full careers in the Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) engineering community. The IGVC is currently preparing for its 20<sup>TH</sup> competition on June 8-11, 2012 at Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan. Visit the IGVC website at [www.igvc.org](http://www.igvc.org) for more information.





Figure 11: United States Naval Academy - Robogoat, on the Auto-Nav Challenge.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge all sponsors and participants of the IGVC.

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### ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Complete rules and other information about the IGVC can be obtained from the website [www.igvc.org](http://www.igvc.org) or by contacting us at (586) 282-8750.

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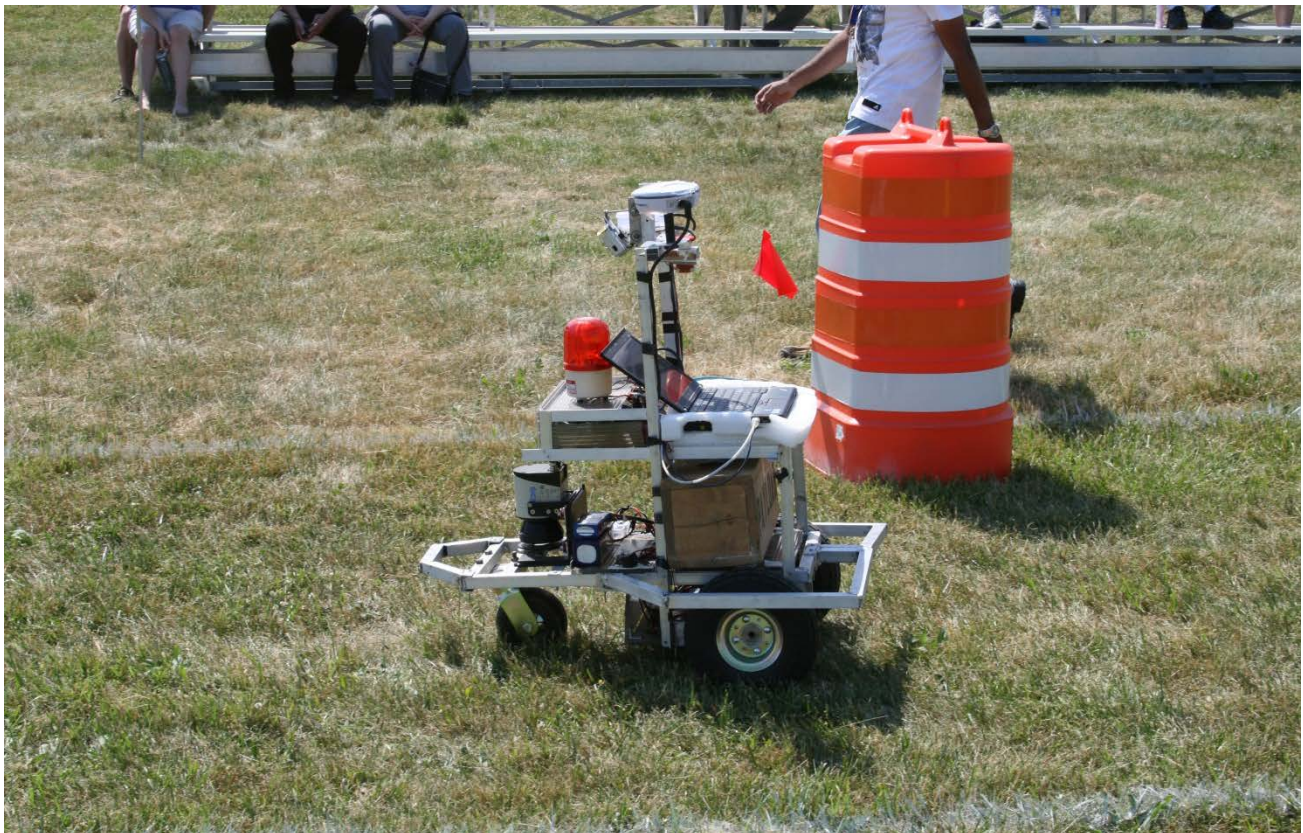


Figure 12: Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay - IIT Bombay, 2012 Rookie-of-the-Year.